FIGHTING THEM OVER.

What Our Veterans Have to Say About Their Old Campaigns.

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

the more interesting parts of the history of our thought we saw, may not have been seen in very side in the same rank. This is demonstrated in the recent discussion as to whether the spikes or spears were really used to protect our works at Knoxville. It was asserted by several comrades that they were so used, for they were there and saw them, and as confidently maintained by others that they were not so used, for they were there and could not have failed to see them if they had been so used. The matter is finally settled by the statement of the officer under whose orders they were placed in position. So I say, we ought not to be too certain, even of what we think we saw or did not see. It may have appeared differently to others who were also there, and who would consider their chances for observation as good as cars. So of the part taken by regiments, brigades, or divisions. We may speak with some degree of confidence of what our own regiment, brigade, or division did, and even then it may not be as seen or as remembered by some other contrade of the same command; much less may we speak positively of the part played by other regiments, brigades, or divisions. The opportunities for seeing what was going on outside of our immediate vicinity in an action was very limited, especially for the private soldler, and it must be confessed that it was rarely a place conducive to cool, thoughtful observation. Yet it is well for each to give what he believes and understands to be the fact and for others to correct any misapprehension or misstatement. In this way we arrive at a full upderstanding, and view each action, as it were, from as many different standpoints. Believing it, then, a duty we owe to each other to contribute our quota to this page, I come to represent a command which has so far, I think, been without a representative. I am only sorry

ORGANIZING-THE BRIGADE. service throughout nearly all the Southwest; may safely say was always on hand and reliable. It was composed of four regiments, raised in the summer and fall of 1861, and each had already seen considerable service in the way of marching and skirmishing through Middle and Western Missouri. The regiments were the 8th Wisconsin (the regiment which carried the eagle "Old Abe"), the 11th Missouri, the 5th

have been, in the saddle-John Pope.

Minnesota, and the 47th Illinois. From the time of their organization as a in the wister of 1866, they were never separated, and there was a bond of sympathy-an coprif du corpa, so te speak-about the old Eagle Brigade, which was not, I venture to say, surpassed in the whole army. I do not propose to write a history of the brigade; that task must fall to a more talented pen than mine. But if that history shall ever be written, I guarantee it beforehand to be second to none in interest, as I believe the brigade to have been second to none in service. I do not propose to write its history, but to give occasional incidents, hoping by so doing to draw out from some of its members who wield a pen as well as in olden time they handled a musket, other incidents, of which a collection may in time give the basis of a history. The march from Commerce through the swamps and bayous, midst the rain and mud to New Madrid; the night march of our brigade through the woods to surprise Point Pleasant; the bivouse without fires; the lying down on the wet, sodden ground to wake under a cover of snow; the advance on the town and the racket with the rebel gunboats; the rifle-pits in the levee, with the daily shelling from the genboats; the long days of watching the shells from our fleet as they burst high in air across the point at Carondelet that bright Sunday morning and the way the Johnnies were lifted out of their battery on the other side by her heavy shells, are firmly impressed on my memory, and as I write I can almost see the sand flying and hear the whish of the shells as the last graycost disappears in the brush.

Little did we think that glorious Sunday morning as we watched the shelling of the battery which had been at such pains to wake us up in the mernings, that a few hundred miles away, up the Tennessee River, a battle was raging such as has rarely been fought; that our boys were being borne backward, with an his last. He was the only man in that whole sleep which ever awaits on youth and health. impassible river in their rear and with every prospect of terrible disaster-a prospect that was only prevented from becoming a sad reality by clear grit and bull-dog fighting. It was the morning of Shiloh, and a lovelier was never seen, at least so it seemed to the writer. than that Sanday morning. Then came the call for "Assembly-full in!" and we were off for New Madrid, to cross the river in pursuit of the graybacks, who had been suddenly impressed with the idea that Island No. 10 was a good place to get away from, and Dixie a charming place to travel to. We arrived in New Madrid just in time to see the rebel floating battery (the Grampus) come round the bend on her way to the sunny South, but it was thought best to detain her, and a boat put out and took

AWAY DOWN IN DIXIE. From New Madrid Pope's army went to reenforce Grant at Pittsburg Landing, and formed the left in Halleck's "masterly advance" on Corinth, and after the evacuation and pursuit to Booneville were distributed in the small towns to the south and east of Corinth. Here it lost its commander and was reorganized into the Army of the Tennessee. During the summer our brigade was detached and sent by itself to Tuscumbia, Ala., where we lay as a sort of outpost for several weeks. How well I remember that big spring at the foot of the hill; the splendid swimming place at the river, where we passed so much of the time; the paw-paws that grew on the island, and how close the Johnnies came to gobbling us up when we went after them; the dewberries that grew in that old cotton field east of the town, just outside the picket-line, and how a half dozen of us tried a foot-race with the gentlemen in gray across that field one Sunday morningwe on the advance! They were immense berries, though we didn't want any just then. I would like a few new. From Tuscumbia we went back to Ripley, and though we didn't see the necessity at the time, and would have preferred to have spent the summer at Tuscumbia, it was rendered more apparent a few days Inter when we listened to the music of Price's ordnance at Inka. It was just after tattoo, the evening of the 18th of September, that the word was passed to strike the tents and be ready to march in an hour. It was raining great guns and the night was dark as a stack of black cats. The prospect was anything but delightful, but down came the tents; we scratched around and filled our haversacks with salt borse and hard-tack, drew sixty rounds of cartridges, and about 11 o'clock feil in and silently filed away through the woodswould catch his toe and bring his musket in sudden contact with the cranium of his file opium or Morphia mixture. Will relieve Colic, stepping across the narrow boundary and their from some controls. Comrade J. S. Bartlett, company I, 1st Maine eternity that their comrades are continually stepping across the narrow boundary and their from some controls of that organization. silently, except that now and then some fellow would catch his toe and bring his musket in NEY's TEETHING SYEUP. Perfectly safe. No eternity that their comrades are continually

and darkness. After an hour or two of this exercise our guide lost his way, and it was found necessary to wait for daylight; so we sat down or lay down in the road or under the trees and listened to the patter of the rain as it formed miniature cataracts down our backs. Daylight came at last, and with its appearance the clouds broke away and the sun looked out. I think sunshine was never more welcome.

OLD ROSY CHEERS THE BOYS. After we had got our coffee, and were [By Comrade John McElroy, Editor Toledo Blade.] I have for some time been a reader of your in ranks ready for a start, General Rose-

valued and valuable sheet, and every issue craus and staff rode up to the head of seems to more fully convince me that it is the each regiment, and the adjutant-general paper par excellence for the soldier. Every read an order announcing the almost comportion of it is of interest, but if any part can plete annihilation of Lee at Antietam, and the be considered more interesting than any other. absolute certainty of the capture of his whole it is the page on which the voterans "shoulder army by the furious pursuit of Little Macthe crutch and show how fields were won," so | the young Napoleon-before they could recross to speak, the page headed "Fighting Them | the Potomac. It then only remained for the Over."-and it seems almost a duty for each old | Army of the Tennessee to do their whole duty vet to rise and explain. Many, very many, of in the enterprise in which we were now engaged, and the rebellion was a gone goose, or late war are laid up in the memories of the | words to that effect. Would we do it? Would boys in the ranks, and this page of THE TRIB- we? Well, we should smile! It made one of UNE, perused as it is weekly by so many of the the cavalry boys so jubilant that he straightboys is, it seems to me, the proper place for them to appear. One thing we should, however, bear one of the most ludicrous sights I ever saw was in mind-that we cannot be positively certain that "bonnie light horseman," as we passed, of anything we did not personally see; not al- holding his prancing steed with one hand and ways, even, what we did. Even what we saw, or | beating off the furious bees with his hat in the other, both horse and man doing some grand exactly the same light by a comrade by our | feats in ground and lofty tumbling, while on the porch an old lady and two young and pretty ones were in paroxysms of laughter at the plight of the Northern barbarian. When we passed from view like a happy dream, that fellow was still fighting bees, and, for aught I know, may still be at it. He didn't seem to

care for honey! It soon came to be known that our destination was Inka, and that "Old Pap Price" was there to welcome us. We had a boy in our company-I say a boy, but he was a rather old boy, thirty years old or over-who, from some cause or other, did not seem to love the hiss of a minie or the scream of a shell, and it had been remarked by most of the company, both officers and privates, that when the bullets began to whistle George always had business somewhere else, and was not again seen till the fighting was all done. This had happened so often that the captain concluded that it was getting monotonous. He therefore had given orders to the file-closers the next time we went into an engagement to keep a special eye on George, and see to it that he was in his place and stayed in his place till the affair was over.

That bright morning of the 19th, as we gaily

marched away, everything looked so peaceful and screne; the reaction was so great from the dismal, dreary night we had passed to the warm sunshine, and withal, the encouraging news we had just received from the East, lightened our hearts immensely, and every one felt at his brightest. Songs were sung, stories told, jokes played, and everybody laughed gaily. Our friend learge turned telegraph operator, and with the trigger of his musket managed to make a pretty good imitation of the telegraphic sounder. He was getting news from everywhere: from home, from the Potomac army, and, finally, from the that it had not previously occurred to the mind of one more able to speak for it as it defront. "Click, click, cli serves. It was in the latter part of February, ing on the left flank. "Click, click, c a little army rendezvoused under the com- "Click, click, click,"-Rosecrans has just ormand of a general who, some sixteen months | dered a charge. "Click, click, click,"-Price after, in taking command of another army (as | in full retreat-Rosecrans in hot pursuit, and it was remarked by his enemies), placed his ! so on, and on, and on! It got a little monotonbeadquarters where his hindquarters should ous, and some of the boys suggested to George that he bottle up his electric fluid and take a hand when there was business to do. But It was here that the brigade was formed with George had caught on to a new idea, and he whom the fortunes of the writer were cast-a | telegraphed us nearly into fits. At last, along brigade which, under many names and in dif- | in the afternoon, a halt was made by the troops ferent divisions and army corps, saw much | in advance, and we had mounted the fences | the side of the read, while George industriously marched perhaps as many miles; did as much | telegraphed, when the ball opened about half a hard duty and possibly as much hard fighting | mile in our front with a tremendous burst of as any brigade in the service, and I think I artillery and musketry, as suddenly and unexpectedly as a clap of thunder out of a clear sky. THE AMATEUR TELEGRAPHER COMES TO GRIEF.

No need now to ask George to give us a rest.

The line was down on the instant, and though, he never attempted a dispatch. As we came within sound of the minie balls, and the shells | we had still less control. screamed and howled overhead, we filed to the left a few rods and went into line "on the brigade till they were mustered out of service | right, by file!" The brush was pretty thick. and each fellow had about all he could do to keep his place, or rather, to find it, and when we finally got into line - bold George, oh! captain remarked his absence, and inquired where he was; but none could answer. He had vanished utterly. Two days after, when pursuit was found to be vain and we had stopped to get our haversacks filled, who should appear but our friend the operator. He had fallen down when we started to get into line, hurt his leg on a stump, and got completely lost from the company and regiment, and had just managed to find us, after a long and diligent search! It may not be necessary to say that the story was rather gauzy and somewhat unsatisfactory to some, who were not backward in mentioning its diaphanous texture to the and said to the file closers : " Next time, mind, George goes into the fight, and I shall hold line." After that, as we marched along, some fellow would be always telegraphing, only it would be George who was in full retreat instead of Price, and once in awhile an operator Island No. 10: the joy we felt at sight of the George's telegraph line was all out of repair, and he never received another dispatch. Two weeks after, we went into line on the north side of Corinth, and as it was open ground and the file closers on the watch, George found

> It was not for long, however. Almost the our friend, the quondam telegrapher; it struck could not survive amputation, and died that night. I have often wondered whether George was really cowardly or whether he had a sort of premonition that his first battle would be company who was ever known to shrirk or fail to be in line if able to travel. Very different was another of the boys, Wils S-, who in the same battle was struck twice-once in the shoulder and again in the leg, but who refused to leave the line till a third strack him square in the abdomen, and the poor fellow died the most miserable and painful death-but grit to the last. There was one, too, whom I have seen under the hottest fire, white as a sheet, a perfect tremble all over, as if in an ague fit, who, lying hugging the ground with the shells howling around, would dig holes in the clay with his fingers and attempt, ostrich-like, to hide his head therein, yet always ready to move forward and always in the front where | years. the work was hottest. To be sure, I don't believe he ever looked along his musket barrel in action or that he ever hit anybody or anything, except by accident, but he was always there just the same. There was the "Colonel," Butts, Artemus Ward, Sally, Betsy, Jane, Granny, Grandpap, and the Deacon, "Teddy O'Rourke," from Brooklyn, and Jake from St. Louis, Joe and Ned from Sheffield, Eng, the "Elder" and the "Twins." Dear old boys of company D, what would I not give to see you every one and grip your hands again!

"ONE OF 'EM." FORT DODGE, Mo. 47th Ill. V. I.

Regulem for the Brave.

[By Lewis C. Friebly.] Rest, soldier, rest! thy country comes, With tender love and true, Freely to deck thy honored bed, Her banner o'er its turf to spread, And on thy monument to shed Fond memory's pearly dew.

For, at her need, in days of yore, Unswerving and sublime, Thy fearless foot 'mid lightnings trod, Thy life-blood fed the enerimsoned sod, Thy prayer awoke the avenging God, To guard thy native clime.

Thy mantle from the sky; The pure, the unselfish heavenward aim Unbowed by gold, unthought by fame, Content for freedom's glories claim To toil, and dare, and die

Yes, brave it for our rising race, Soldier and patriot brave, That, in the time of strife or wrong They to their country's ark may throng, And in Jehovah's armor strong, Her life, her Union save.

To Methers. Every babe should have a bottle of DR. FAHR-

As Recalled After Twenty Years of Peace.

makes one almost willing to undergo again the | school urchins.

for the sake of their repetition. Let us recall

one of the typically pleasant ones. A march—it must be an advance and not a retreat-on a pleasant day, and just long enough and hard enough to give what the boys used to call a "good feeling of tiredness," has ended in a fine camping ground, with fresh, clean sward, and wood and water handy. From sparkling fires of cedar logs and poplar rails rise a balsamie fragrance. No perfume from to the senses as the odor from a cedar log camp-fire when it mingles in the nostrils of a hungry soldier with the smell of broiling meat and boiling coffee. And what marvelous coffee it was that we used to drink out of those blackened tin cups! It seems to me that the quality of coffee has fallen off terribly since the war. It doesn't take hold of a fellow and lift him up as it used to. I have sought all over the land, from Delmonico's high-priced hostelry in New York to the famous French Market in New Orleans, for something even approaching in goodness the strong, black, creamless liquid that we used to brew at a moment's notice by a rail-fire in the Cumberland Valley. But it has all been in vain. The coffee-bean itself seems to have lost its grip. Even when we put in all the little touches that we used to it isn't the same thing. If we brown the coffee as we used to, in a half-canteen that we have just washed our hands in, grind it by pounding it in a pocket between two stones, boil it in an old | acres upon the homestead. yster can, and sweeten it with sugar whose good manners have been corrupted by evil communication in the haversack with the onions, salt, soap, and fat pork-even then, with the old recipe followed out to the minutest detail, it lacks amazingly of being the superb stuff that used to fill body and soul with new life; and the meat, too-whether it was beef or pork or chickens that had incautiously roosted too

It must be owned that the appetizing qualities of these viands came out most strongly on used to look for B. C. on the crackers,—but this teen others that had not yet been hanged, made bed-room, his groceries, a nine-pound riffe, and freshen up the rations like magic. There was never any worms in the meat nor mold on the crackers that formed the supper after such a

Doctors nowadays earnestly recommend an hour of active open-air exercise for every pound of food eaten. We all can remember when we took sometimes twenty-five or thirty hours of very active open air exercise for every pound of food we ate. The proportions were omething like Falstaff's famous tavern bill, which had gallons of sack to one miserable pennyworth of bread. We did not fix these proportions, however, with reference to any dietetic "misguided Southern brethren," over whom

THE OLD-FASHIONED CAMP-FIRE.

But I started out to speak of camp-fires. After the march had ended, after the camp was established, after the toils and dangers of the day were done, after the fires began to gleam where was he? Not in the line or in sight. The | through the falling night like carbuncles on an Ethion's bosom, after the brier-wood pipes had been filled with Kinikinick, fragrant as incense, a measureless peace, a fathomiess serenity of comfort settled down upon everyone like a

We sat around the fires on our blankets and listened to songs that had an exalted suggestiveness and a meaning that they never had at any other time. We told old stories that were as fascinating as the tales of the Arabian Nights to the Sultan of the Indies. Sweethearts, fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters and acquaintances were brought out, described and discussed. Seen through the light of the camp-fire they aforesaid operator, to his extreme disgust. The captain, however, shut his teeth a little tighter hearts were wonders of beauty and loveliness, our fathers remarkable for wisdom and strength, our mothers for goodness and love, and brothers, you fellows responsible for his presence in the sisters and kinsmen all distinguished by the possession of unusual qualities of some kind. And those we did not like were just as hateful, ugly and vicious as those whom we did like were beautiful, wise and generous. There were would feel the weight of George's musket, but | no half-way people on our list. Like the little girl with the curl right down the middle of her forehead, they were all very, very good, or

else they were horrid. Then, as the fires burned down into masses of glowing embers, with towering heights of himself in line of battle and under fire at last, gold and far-reaching vistas like the glorious cloud world that lies around a setting sun, we first man of our company to stop a built was gazed into their shining depths, and pictured there, in the high colors of sanguine youth, the him in the arm so close to the shoulder that he | happy future that awaited us in "God's country when the cruel war was over and Johnny came marching home." And then the silvery voiced bugles would sound over the echoing hills a sweet-tongued summons to that happy

THE TIES OF COMRADESHIP.

Those who did not share with us the hardships and sacrifices of the conflict, and the generation which has grown up since the war, fail to comprehend the bond which unites all old soldiers of honorable records, knitting them together with ties that the passing years strengthen rather than weaken. They cannot understand why having belonged to the same regiment should make men feel as brothers, as consins from having worn the same corps badge, and that there should be a sentiment of kinship among all who followed the flag to the front with gun and saber during those momentous

Many are even disposed to underrate the exhibitions of interest by old soldiers in one volunteers, would like to hear from General Scho-another, and sneer at them as a species of mutual field through The TRIBUNE. admiration and a clannishness based on an asunusual things. This is an unjust, an almost cruel disparagement of a relation that deserves all praise. It is not that soldiers regard themselves as set apart and superior to the rest of the community-it is not that they seek speciai recognition and honor for services rendered the country. Soldiers are drawn to one another and cling to one another through an influence that every one who has gone through the storm and stress of battle has recognized and felt, but to which no one has as yet given a name, Superficial thinkers say it is merely the result of association in common dangers and common triumphs, but that cannot be true. We see no bond of union among those who have gone through a terrible railroad accident or a fearful shipwreck together. There is a something which far transcends all this. One of the most eloquent things said by the late martyred President was in an oration upon his martyred predecessor, in which occurred this passage: There are times in the history of men and of Nations when they stand so near the veil that separates mortals from immortals, time from eternity, and men from their God, that they can almost hear their breathings, and feel the pulsations of the heart of the Infinite."

Through such a time has this Nation passed. When 250,000 brave spirits passed from the field of honor through that thin veil to the presence of God, and when at last its parting folds admitted the martyred President to the company of the dead heroes of the Republic, the Nation stood so near the veil that the whispers of God were heard by the children of

It is the same way that men who stand shoulder to shoulder amid the thick coming terrors of the battlefield—who are so near leader; then it would lighten just around there—a kind of blue light, with a tinge of sulphur—for a moment, and then only silence Son, Hagerstown, Md. Druggists sell it; 25c. insights into the souls of their comrades, that

come to them like revelations by lightning | CHRONOLOGY OF THE WAR. flashes in the midst of a devastating storm.

David and Jonathan loved each other as they did with a love surpassing that of woman, because they had stood side by side in battle, and in some supreme moment of common danger had seen one another as they could not in scores

of years of peaceful life. In All of us have known instances in our own experiences where in a moment some dull, common-place fellow has lifted himself in our estimation to a place among the princes of the earth. We have all marched for weeks and months with comrades whom we have looked down upon as selfish, small-natured, and weak, A social gathering of old soldiers we call a until some moment of baitle came, when they Camp-fire," because that represents to our | stood forth transfigured into heroes. It was memories and hearts the very brightest and so all through the army. Every one of us happiest of the experiences of our soldier life. | who went through the struggle came out of it What hours of unalloyed delight were those | with a grand pride in our fellow-men. Everycamp-fire sociables on the banks of the turbid | where we were astonished by exhibitions of Rappahannock or the winding Tennessee, on | courage, manliness, and lofty self-sacrifice by the sandy plains of Georgia or beneath the pal- boys who, a little while before, were squabbling mettoes of the Carolinas! They had a rounded over the games of the playground, and mainly symmetry and completeness of enjoyment that | intent upon the more or less impish tricks of privations and hardships that led up to them,

OUR AMERICAN BOYS. The battle of Shiloh was a magnificent illustration of this. There 90,000 American boysthousands of whom had not been out of the school room two months-stood up resolutely on an open plain and fired into one anothers' unprotected breasts until over 20,000 were Dec. stretched upon the ground. Nowhere in modern history was there such grim, bloody fighting as that done by what was little better than Araby the Blest ever ministered so deliciously a mob of undisciplined school boys on that fearful 6th and 7th of April, 1862. The finest armies in Europe never received or inflicted such awful punishment as both the Union and rebel armies endured without flinching in the death-grapple for Pittsburg Landing, A French or German army would have been considered annihilated if it had suffered anything like the losses endured by those under Grant's and Beauregard's command.

Another episode of the war, in which the Buckeye State had a most direct interest, was the ill-fated expedition sent out by General Mitchell in 1862 to burn the bridges south of Chattanooga. That party was made up almost wholly of plain, every-day Ohio farmer boys, who made no pretensions to unusual courage, and had no thought of any reward. To help the cause along was all they desired, and they were ready to undertake anything that would contribute to that end as coolly and unostentatiously as they would set about harvesting the

Yet on no page of romance is there a story of more desperate daring. High-born knights could well be proud of such deeds as theirs, and in a monarchy they would have been rewarded with decorations and patents of nobility. But those who survived steadfastly refused to believe that they had done anything more than their plain duty, and several of them even refused the commissions which were offered, and low-had a flavor that is wholly absent nowa- took their old places in the ranks with musket and knapsack.

UNKNOWN HEROES.

One of these unknown heroes-the engineer the march. It was a frequent thing, after we of the party, who drove the locomotive with never happened on the march. A little prome- a desperate assault on the guards with stones nade of thirty or forty miles over hills and and brickbats, drove them off, and escaped, he valleys, carrying one's bed and bedding and and his partner walking 400 miles through the rebel country before they reached our lines. forty rounds of cartridges, had a tendency to He is not a fluent talker, and I had some difficulty in drawing him out?

"That was pretty risky business," I said, "attacking armed guards with brickbats." "Yes," he answered slowly; "but"-and then with the air of imparting something to me confidentially-" you see, I'm a very nervous man, and the thought of being hung was always quite dreadful to me."

I told him that I had known that sort of thing to produce qualities in men that were not specially nervous.

Among my schoolmates was a tow-headed little fellow, who had no special characteristics, unless it was a fondness for playing marbles as we double-quicked for the front, he was theory. That was generally done by circum- and running off to go in swimming. When many a time and oft asked for news from Price, stauces over which we had no control and our General Hunter was sorely beset in the Shenandoah Valley and the loss of his army imminent, he devised a strategem to mislead the enemy by sending out a courier carrying out false information to be captured. Though this schoolmate knew as well as anyone that the duty involved great danger of murder by the lurking bushwhackers along the road, and still greater of dying by starvation in Andersonville, he was one of the first to volunteer for it, and died in Andersonville some weeks after his capture.

Every day that I spent in prison furnished me with some new illustration of the nobility of character which was almost universal in those around me. Boys might be provokingly small, selfish, and disagreeable in minor matters, but when it came to the grander requirements of manhood-to courage, loyalty, and steadfastness even unto death-every one of them filled the highest measure of heroism.

THE QUESTION SQUAD. Veterans Who Want to Hear from Their Old Com-

Comrade W. H. Finch, Louisburgh, Kan., writes in reply to H. A. McConnell in THE TRIBUNE of the 29th ult., that he was at both Nashville and Spanish Fort, and that he has in his possession a report, written the day following the battle of Nashville, of the part taken by the 11th Missouri infantry in that fight, and that he will send it to THE TRIBUNE for publication if any of the boys desire it. Headds: "The 11th Missouri, 5th Minnesota, 47th Illinois, and 8th Wisconsin, with a battery of the 2d Iowa artillery, constituted the 2d brigade, 2d division, 16th army corps. Now, comrades, let us have a Reunion at some time not far in the future. I think it would do us all good to get together again."

Comrade A. W. Dannel, company G, 13th West Virginia, of Clendenin, West Virginia, lost his revolver and belt while getting on the train at Relay Station, Md., in November, 1864, being wounded and on his way home? Can any comrade recollect picking them up?

C. Grooms, of Spencer, Ind., one of the last batch of prisoners to leave Andersonville, has forgotten the date of their release. Can any comrade tell

Comrade M. M. Murphy, Mount Vernon, Ohio, would like to hear from any soldier who was at New Madrid, Mo., in the summer of 1862. He was ward master of the post hospital, and may be remembered as the man who swam the Mississippi River and captured the skiff with six barrels of whisky, which was being smuggled down the

Comrade A. M. Apted, Grand Rapids, Mich., wants some of the Brady sharpshooters (16th Michigan) or any comrade of the 3d brigade to write up their exploits in THE TRIBUNE. Comrade Epperson, of Champaign, Ill., would like to hear from members of his old regiment,

company C, 120th Indiana volunteers. Will some member of the gallant 6th corps write an account of the battle of Monocacy for Charles H. Shuck, Cumberland, Md. Comrade Ira Gillum, company H, 63d Indiana

Comrade E. Wetmore, Bowling Green, Ohio, sumption of having seen and done some rather | wants to know the name of the officer who took a detail of infantry from Ringgold, Ga., to Nashville, Tenn., in April, 1864, for the purpose of training wild mules and forming them into teams for the

Members of company G, 102d Illinois, are requested to write to Comrade Martin W. Morgan, of Paw Paw, Mich., who hasn't met any of the boys for years.

Comrade O. Chacey, of Topeka, Kan., wants some one who was present at Petersburg, Va., to give him a history of the career of General Rice. Martin Douglas, company G, 86th Indiana volunteers, now of Eaton, Ohio, wants some member of the 4th corps to write up its history. Boys of the 8th Illinois cavalry, come to the front and tell us in THE TRIBUNE what you did with the Black Horse Cavalry, &c.-N. V. T. Huls, Fowler,

Comrades of the 7th Massachusetts battery are called upon by M. A. Cleveland, of Huntsborough, Geauga county, Ohio, to make an effort to hold a Reunion, and to great one another once again "around the camp-fire."

Comrade Roberts, of company F. 834 Indiana battery, of Osgood, Ind., answers D. C. Cameron in regard to the flag of the \$3d, and says that the sergeant of company G and himself held the flag in front of the enemy's guns for three hours, when he was shot down and the flag feil. He was also one of the boys who went through that "fireproof giltedged hell" with the brave Colonel Spooner. D. C. Rossman, Clifton, Kan., would like some one to write up the battles of the Wilderness and

Spottsylvania. D. D. Holm, Huntington, Ind., would like to find out the circumstances and date of the death of Captain Peter Simonson (5th Indiana battery), who was killed in Georgia.

Comrade C. L. Ellsworth, Salem, Oregon, would like to hear from some member of company F, 16th regiment, Wisconsin volunteers, of which he was a member.

The Leading Events of the War Arranged by Weekly Anniversaries. 1861.

24. Skirmish at Wadesburg, Mo., by Co. A, Cass county (Mo.) Home Guard cav. 25. Skirmish at Cherry Run, Md., by Co. A. | Replies to Questions on a Variety of Interesting 1st Md. inf.

25. Expedition to Danville, Mo., by detachments of 81st Ohio and 10th Mo. inf.

25. Scout towards Fairfax C. H., Va.

Troops not known.

25. Skirmish at Fort Frederick, Md., by Co.
H, 1st Md. inf.

enlistments and \$300 for three years' enlistments, payable one third in advance, one third when half the enlistment had expired, and the remaining H, 1st Md. inf.

27. Skirmish at Hallsville, Mo., by Co. A, 3d Mo. cav.

28. Action at Mount Zion Church, Mo., by

Co. C. 24 IV. Co. C. 3d Ill., detachment of Birge's not entitled to the installments of bounty that lill sharpshooters, and detachment of would have been due had he served the entire

3d Mo. cav. 28. Action at Sacramento, Ky., by detachment of 3d Ky, cav, 28-31. Expedition to Camp Beauregard and Viola, Ky., by Thielman's battalion and detachment of 2d Ill. cav., and Co, C, 2d, and Co. I, 4th U. S, cav.

1862. 24. Action at Middleburg, Tenn., by detachment of 12th Mich. inf. 24. Skirmish near Nashville, Tenn., by de-tachment of 7th Pa, cav.

24. Skirmish at Glasgow, Ky., by Co. C, 2d Mich cav. Expedition into Middle Tennessee, by detachments of 6th and 10th Ky. cav. Reconnaissance from Martinsburg to Charlestown, Va., and skirmish, by

detachment of 1st N. Y. cav. 25. Skirmish near Munfordsville, Ky., by detachments of 2d Mich, and 4th and 5th Ind. cav. 25. Skirmish at Bear Wallow, Ky., by detachments of 12th Ky., 2d Mich, and 4th Ind. cav. 25,26. Expedition from Millikin's Bend to Dallas Station, on the Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas R. R., La., by

battery, light artillery. 26. Skirmish at Bacon Creek, near Munfordsville, Ky., by detachments of to arrears, and can commence only from date of 12th Ky., 2d Mich. cav., and Co. B, 91st filing of application.

26. Skirmish at Nolin Station, L. & N. R. R., Ky., by Co. C, 91st Ill, inf. 26. Skirmish at Franklin, Tenn., by 1st, 3d, and 4th Ohio cav. 26. Skirmish at Nolinsville and Knob Gap,

Tenn., by 101st Ohio, 22d and 81st Ind., 21st, 25th, 38th, 59th, 74th, and 75th Ill., and 15th Wis, inf.; Sherer's Co. Iil. eav., 5th and 8th Wis., and 2d Minn. battery, light artillery. 26,27. Skirmish at La Vergne, Tenn., by 7th Pa., 3d Ky., 4th Mich., and detach-ment of 2d Ind. cav.; 1st, 3d, and 6th Ky., 26th Ohio, 9th, 31st, 40th, and 58th Ind., 100th Ill. inf.; batteries B and D,

27. Skirmish at Triune, Tenn., by 15th Pa., 1st and 2d Tenn., 1st and 4th Ohio, and 3d Ind. eav.; 77th Pa., 5th Ky., 1st and 93d Ohio, 6th, 25th, and 30th Ind., 34th and 79th Iil, inf.; batteries E, 1st Ohio, 5th Ind, light artillery. 27. Action at Elizabethtown, Ky., by 91st

Ill. inf. 27. Skirmish at Elizabeth City, N. C., by Co. D, 1st N. C. inf. 27. Skirmish near Huntingdon, Tenn., by 6th Tenn. cav. 27. Action at Dumfries, Va., by detachment of 6th Me, battery, light art., detach-ment of 1st Md, cav.; 5th, 7th, and 65th

Ohio inf., and detachment of 12th 111. 27. Skirmish at Franklin, Tenn., by 3d battalion, 3d Ohio eav. 28. Affair at Van Buren, Ark., by Co. E. lst Mo. cav.

27-29. Skirmish at Chickasaw Bayou and assault on Chickasaw Eluffs, near Vicks-burg, Miss., by 7th, 19th, and 22d Ky., 16th, 42d, 48th, 54th, 57th, 58th, 76th, 83d, 96th, 114th and 120th Ohio, 16th, 49th, 54th, 60th, 67th, 68th and 83d Ind., 13th, 55th, 77th, 97th, 10sth, 113th, 116th, 118th, 127th and 131st Ill., 3d, 6th, 8th, 12th, 17th, 29th, 39th, 31st and 32d Mo., 23d Wis., 4th, 9th, 25th, 26th, 30th, 31st and 34th Iowa, and 1st battalion U. S. inf.; Patterson's Co. Ky. Engineers; batteries 4th, 8th, and 17th Ohio; G. 1st Mich.; A. B. and H. 1st Ill.; F, 2d Mo.; 1st Wis., 1st Iowa, and Chicago Mercantile battery light art.; Co. C, 4th Ind., 3d Ill., detachment of 15th III., and Thielman's III. battal-lion, 6th Mo. cav., and Co. C, of 16th

Mo. cav. 27-29. Raid on Dumfries and Fairfax Station, Va. Troops not known. 28. Skirmish near Wolf Run Shoals, Va., by detachment of 1st Mich. cav.

23. Reconnaissance from Suffolk towards the Blackwater, Va., and skirmish by 130th N.Y., and 167th and 177th Pa, inf. 28. Skirmish at Stewart's Creek, Tenn., by 3d Ky., 26th Ohio, 58th Ind. and 100th Ill. inf., batteries F, 1sth Ohio and 8th Ind. light art. and detachment 4th

28. Skirmish at Perkins' Mills, or Elk Fork, Tenu., by detachments of 6th and 10th Ky. cav. 28. Skirmish at Dripping Springs and cap-

ture of Van Buren, Ark., by 1st Mo. 1st Iowa and 2d Kan, cav. and 3d Kan, battery of art. 28. Action at Muldraugh's Hill, Ky., by 71st Ind. inf. 28, Skirmish at Anandale, Va., by detachment of 1st Vt. cav.

28. Skirmish near Dumfries, Va., by detachment of 1st Me. cav. 28. Skirmish near Occoquon, Va., by detachment of 2d and 17th Pa. cav. 28. Skirmish near Fairfax Station, Va. Troops not known. 29. Skirmish at Hamilton Ford, Ky., by 12th Ky, cav.

29. Skirmish near Chantilly, Va., by detachment of cavalry brigade. (Defenses of Washington. 29. Skirmish at Frying Pan, Va., by detach-Ind. and 11th Ill cav.

29, 30. Skirmish preceding the battle of Stone River, Tenn., by advance of the Army of the Cumberland. 20. Skirmish at Jefferson, Tenn., by 70th Pa., 24th Ill., 1st and 21st Wis. inf. and detachment of 2d Ky, cav, and Stone's Kentucky battery of light

30. Skirmish at New Haven, Ky., by Co. H. 78th 111, inf. 30. Skirmish at Clarksburg, Tenn., by 50th Ind. and Cos. A and E. 18th Ill. inf.

30. Skirmish at Union, Tenn., by 9th Pa. 30. Skirmish at Springfield, Ky., by detachment of 6th Ky. cav. 30. Skirmish at La Grange, Ark., by detachment of 2d Wis, eav. 30, 31. Reconnaissance from Potomac Creek to

mish, by 2d and 20th Me., 9th, 18th, 22d 1st, 4th and 16th Mich, inf, and detachment of 3d Pa. cav., 1st U.S. sharpshooters and battery D, 5th U. S. art. 30, 31. Expedition from Falmouth to Warrenton, Va., by detachments of 1st Mass.,

battery M, 2d U. S. art.

31. Engagement-at Parker's Cross-Roads,
Tenn., by 27th, 39th and 63d Ohio, 50th Ind., Cos. A and E, 18th and 122d Ill., 39th Iowa inf. and deachment of lith Ill, cav. and 7th Wis.

battery of light art. 31, Skirmish near New Market, Ky., by detachment of 6th Ky, eav. 2d Mich cav.

31. Battle of Stone River, Tenn., by Rousseau's and Negley's divs., center, Gen. Geo. H. Thomas; Johnson's, visions, left wing, Gen. T. L. Crit-Morton; cav. corps, Gen. David S. Gen. Wm. S. Rosecrans.

1863.

25. Skirmish at Lafayette, Tenn., by 117th Ill, vols 25. Action at Legarsville, Stone Inlet, S. C., by U. S. gunboat Marblehead. 26. Action at Fort Gibson, Miss., by Mississippi Marine brigade of inf. and cav. the Army of the Tennessee, 28. Action at Charleston, Tenn., by detach-

ment of inf, and cav. commanded by

Col. Laibold, 2d Mo. vols. and 4th Ohio cav., guarding a wagon train.
29. Engagement at Talbot's Station and ssy Creek, Tenn., by 1st brigade, 29. 30. Skirmish at Matagorda Pay, Tex., by

gunboat Sciota. ment of 12th New York, 23d New York battery, and 1st North Carolina vols. 30. Skirmish at Waldron, Ark., by 2d Kan.

25. Battle of Fort Fisher, N. C., by North Atlantic Squadron, commanded by Rear-Admiral Porter, and troops of 25. Engagement at Pulaski, Lamb's Ferry,
Anthony's Hill, and Sugar Creek,
Tenn., by eav. of Gen. Thomas' army.
25. Skirmish at Verona, Miss., by 7th Ind.

27, 28. Action at Decatur, Ala., by Maj.-Gen.
Steedman's provisional division.
28. Action at Egypt Station, Miss., by 7th
Ind., 4th and 11th Ill., 4th and 10th

Mo., 2d Wis., 2d New Jersey, 1st Miss. and 3d U. S. colored cav.

29. Action at Pond Spring, Ala., by 15th
Pa. and detachments of 2d Tenn., 10th, 12th and 13th Ind. cav.

---OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

Subjects. A. G., East Portland, Oregon,-After January 1 1865, the Government paid \$100 bounty for one year enlistments and \$300 for three years' enlistments, Mention The National Tribune.

period for which he enlisted. E. H. E., Champaign, Ill .- 1. The rate for "total" disability for an enlisted man is \$8 per month, but there are many grades above total. 2. Whether you are entitled to increase depends entirely upon whether you are sufficiently disabled to entitle you thereto. The only way to ascertain is to make application therefor. 3. You have probably received all the bounty to which you were entitled. Your discharge will be returned to you when your bounty claim has been settled. 4. The rate of \$4 is all that is allowed by law for the disability de

scribed. E. R. H.—In a homestead entry the time of army service would be deducted from the last portion of the five years' residence required by law. J. G. S., Philadelphia, -Write to the Commissioner

of Pensions and request that he issue an order for you to be re-examined. There is no blank issued for such purpose. An Old Soldier, Bloomington, Ill.-If the lawyers refuse to assist you in your claim for increase on old disability, why do you not put it into the hands

of a competent attorney, who will charge you nothing, unless successful? We know of several such attorneys, and if you will give us your name we will refer you to one. W. P. B., Memphis, Mo.-You are entitled to addi-83d and 96th Ohio, 16th Ind., 23d Wis. | tional pension for deafness of one ear-if you can inf.; Co. C, 6th Mo. cav., and 17th Ohio | prove the claim-at one-eighth of total, the lowest pension granted. As you did not file a claim therefor prior to July 1, 1880, it will not entitle you

> D. D., Burgoon, Ohio.-1. We presume, that if bill to pension the ex-prisoners of war is passed by this or any future Congress, the records will be sufficient to prove the fact of capture and imprison-ment. 2. In the absence of record showing such facts, affidavits of officers, and comrades will probably be accepted to prove same. There is no particular form for such affidavits. The simple facts, giving dates of capture and imprisonment, would be all that could be required. Where there is doubt about the record it might be a good idea to secure such proof while the witnesses are at hand and willing to testify. It is too early in the session

to predict the fate of this or any other proposed bill. W. R., South Vineland, N. J .- 1. The date of mar-Ist Ohio, 6th Ohio, and 8th Ind. light riage to the soldier has nothing to do with the artillery. the same as if she was the first wife, but his children by the first wife, if they were under sixteen years at date of his death, share equally with his children by second wife. 2. She does not necessarily draw the same pension he did. She may draw more or less. Her pension is fixed by law at \$8 as the widow of an enlisted man. She can draw for herself no more nor no less. The amount of pension that he was receiving does not in any manner affect her rating, as there is but one rate for her.

E. W. Mc., Lancaster Co., Pa. - Property purchased with pension money is subject to the usual legal process for debts contracted before or since pension was granted, under the laws of each State pertaining thereto. Such property is precisely the same as any other property. The fact that it was After the pension money has been paid to pensioner it loses its identity as pension money, and it is subject to the same laws as any other money; likewise, property purchased therewith.

J. R., Philadelphia.-1. If arrears bill is extended it will include all claims filed since June 30, 1880. In claims for increase, where no new disability was alleged, such increase can, under the law, commence only from date of certificate of examining surgeon which establishes the increased disability from the old cause, but in increase claims where a new disability was alleged the latter will draw arrears in case of extension of the said bill. 2. It is not likely that a pensioner who is receiving \$8 or more per month will be entitled to additional pension in case the bill to pension ex-prisoners of war is favorably acted upon. G. W. W., Shelby Co., Mo,-General Sheridan mar-

ried Miss Rucker, daughter of General Rucker, who lived here during the war in the locality men-tioned. General Sheridan is now in command of the army, and resides with his family in this city. C. A. S., National Military Home, Ohio, -Mr. Joyce, at last session of Congress, introduced a bill to increase certain pensions for deafness, loss of eye-sight and impaired vision, but the bill did not pass. It is too early in the session to say what will be done, if anything, for this class of pensioners, THE TRIBUNE will keep you fully informed. Old Fort, Ticonderoga, N. Y.-I. You will proba-

bly be compelled to prove the facts. 2. You do not furnish any information whatever relative to your case; therefore, we cannot decide. J. C. R., Blue Knob, Pa,-1, We think your elaim will eventually be allowed. 2. No. 128 on the slip of address means that your subscription will ex-

pire with whole number 128, which will be issued anuary 24, 1884. A. Y. F., Paulding, Ohio.-1. If claim was filed prior to July 1, 1880, it would date from discharge. Such a case as you mention could not exist, unless through some blunder on part of Pension Office. 2d. The Pension Office takes the responsibility of rejecting all claims. The Office sometimes sets aside the certificates of examining surgeons, 3 and 4. No., 5. There is but one number in any one claim, no matter how many declarations are filed. C. R., Philadelphia.—If you do not apply for pension and you should die from the effects of your disease, your widow would be entitled to pension, providing she could prove the claim. She would have to furnish the same testimony that you would,

had you applied. J. B. Y., Williamsburg, Kan.-1. We should say ment of 2d Pa. cav.

29, 30. Skirmish at Huntingdon, Tenn., by 50th the first attorney is responsible. 2. The vouchers were usually issued in triplicate, and the Government kept one copy. 3. There should be no delay 29, 30. Skirmish at Rolling Fork, Ky., by 10th in the case. Write again to the Commissioner, Ind. and 84th fil. inf.

J. C. H., Syracuse, N. Y.-You mis-quote our statements. If you have a discharge, that is all that is required, and your claim will go through. Deserters who never returned to their commands and never received a discharge cannot be pensioned if the disability was received in the service from which they deserted.

H. B. H., Pemberton, N. J.-The whole question depends upon whether spinal trouble is the result of wound mentioned. Whether the Pension Office will accept your theory, we cannot say, J. L. M., Leavenworth .- 1. Your increase, if allowed, will, we think, be granted on the new disability, as

you are probably receiving all that you are entitled to for the old disability. 2. We cannot state the cause of delay in any claim. 3. If you call up your claim you are entitled to a reply stating its con-Richards' and Ellis' forces on the | Sectt, McCook, Neb .- No charge is made for infor-

Rappahannock River, Va., and skir- metion in this column. We endeavor to reply to each and every correspondent, and we have a "special" and 32d Mass., 12th, 18th, 14th, 17th, who devotes his entire time to the business of 25th and 4th N. Y., 62d, 83d, 118th Pa., answering correspondents, who number up into answering correspondents, who number up into for a club of ten subscribers. the hundreds every week. We cannot answer every one in this column, for our space will not permit The others are replied to by mail. Our notions of "future glory" are to oblige the "boys," and if you have failed to receive replies to your questions 1st R. I., 8th N. Y., 3d and 4th Pa., it is because they failed to reach us. Suppose you 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th U. S. cav. and try again and mark your letter "Correspondents column" to insure proper destination. D. M. B., Quincy, Ill.-The date of Miles' surren-

der at Harper's Ferry, Va., was September 15, 1862.

The Adjutant-General, U.S.A., this city, can probably give you the detection. bly give you the date of your exchance. M. B. S., Hollis, Me.-The aggregate number of

troops mustered in the Union army during the war was 2,772,408, of whom 93,441 were colored soldiers. 31. Skirmish at Carter's Depot, Tenn., by detachments of 9th Pa., 7th Ohio and state, as the statistics are not yet compiled.

to which you refer, was fought July 1, 1862. S. M. S., Frazeysburg, O.-There is no good reason Sheridan's and Davis' divisions, right why the widows of all volumeers, culisted men, wing. Gen. A. McD. McCook; and officers should not receive the same pension. Wood's, Palmer's and VanCleve's di- All distinctions of rank, which give a volunteer officer or his widow a higher pension than an entenden; pioneer corps, Gen. St. Clair | listed man or his widow, should be abolished. It costs one as much to live as the other; the services Stanley, composing the Army of the commanded by Maj.- of the officer and the soldier were equally valuable, and they should be equally rewarded. Unfortunately, the pension laws provide an inequality of pensions, based upon difference of rank, and here is a good field for legislation by Congress.

W. B. D., Columbus, Wis .- We presume if appHcant should request of Commissioner of Pensions another examination before some other surgeon or oard of surgeons, and state as his reason that injustice was done at last examination, that another one would be accorded him. It is a question 27. Action at Colliersville, Tenn., by cav. of for the Commissioner to decide. It rests entirely Vet., Johnstown, Pa.-The Pension Office has no

urisdiction in the matter. It is simply a question for the civil courts to decide. After pension-money has been paid to the pensioner, the Government has nothing further to do with it.

Mossy Creek, Tenn., by 1st brigade, 2d div., 23d corps; 1st Tenn., 1st Wis. and 2d and 4th Ind. cav. and 24th Ind. all cases we shall insist on every person desiring an answer to any question to give his full name and This is necessary in every case, and failthree companies of the 13th Maine and | ure on the part of our correspondents to comply with this rule will result in a contribution to our 20. Action at St. Augustine, Fla., by 10th Conn. and 24th Mass. vols.

30. Action at Greenville, N. C., by detachtine request is but reasonable.

Subscriber, Winnebaga, Ill.—If you will restate your questions and comply with foregoing paragraph, we will be pleased to give you the desired W. H. B., Long Creek, Ill., and Subscriber, Water-bury, Conn., and several others.—The same as above.

A. W. P., Fairport, N. Y.—A widow or mother who remarries, forfeits her pension and can only continue to draw by perpetrating a fraud and committing perjury. If there are any such cases in your neighborhood, you ought to report the facts to the Commissioner of Pensions.

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